

U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
White River Field Office
73544 Hwy 64
Meeker, CO 81641

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

NUMBER: CO-110-2006-027-EA

CASEFILE/PROJECT NUMBER (optional): COC59098

PROJECT NAME: Optical Flare Monitor

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: Sixth Principal Meridian, Colorado
T. 2 S., R. 102 W.,
Sec. 35, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$.

APPLICANT: EnCana Oil & Gas (USA), Inc.

ISSUES AND CONCERNS (optional): None

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES:

Background/Introduction: An application has been submitted requesting the installation of an optical flare monitor at the Dragon Trail Gas Plant.

Proposed Action: The proposed action is for the construction, operation, and maintenance of an optical flare monitor at the Dragon Trail Gas Plant located in Little Horse Draw. The monitor must be positioned approximately 500 feet southeast of the existing southwest corner of the plant. The monitor will be mounted on a post surrounded by a fenced enclosure approximately 8 feet X 8 feet in size. The electrical supply and instrumentation wiring will be housed in an electrical conduit which will connect from the monitor back to the gas plant. EnCana proposes digging a conduit trench from the plant to the monitor (a distance of approximately 500-600 feet southeast). The conduit trench will be approximately 18-inches deep and 6-inches wide from the southwest corner of the fence line to the flare monitor. The majority of this area has previously been disturbed during original construction of the plant flare and road coming in from the east.

This action will be an amendment to EnCana's existing right-of-way (ROW) COC59098 and will run concurrent with the original grant expiring 12/31/2026. The terms, conditions, and stipulations of the original grant remain in full force and effect.

No Action Alternative: Under the no action alternative, the application would be denied.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED BUT NOT CARRIED FORWARD:

NEED FOR THE ACTION: An application has been received for the construction, operation and maintenance of an optical flare monitor at the Dragon Trail Gas Plant.

PLAN CONFORMANCE REVIEW: The Proposed Action is subject to and has been reviewed for conformance with the following plan (43 CFR 1610.5, BLM 1617.3):

Name of Plan: White River Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan (ROD/RMP).

Date Approved: July 1, 1997

Decision Number/Page: Pages 2-49 thru 2-52

Decision Language: “To make public lands available for the siting of public and private facilities through the issuance of applicable land use authorizations, in a manner that provides for reasonable protection of other resource values.”

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT / ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES / MITIGATION MEASURES:

STANDARDS FOR PUBLIC LAND HEALTH: In January 1997, Colorado Bureau of Land Management (BLM) approved the Standards for Public Land Health. These standards cover upland soils, riparian systems, plant and animal communities, threatened and endangered species, and water quality. Standards describe conditions needed to sustain public land health and relate to all uses of the public lands. Because a standard exists for these five categories, a finding must be made for each of them in an environmental analysis. These findings are located in specific elements listed below:

CRITICAL ELEMENTS

AIR QUALITY

Affected Environment: The entire White River Resource area has been classified as either attainment or unclassified for all pollutants, and most of the area has been designated prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) class II. The proposed action is not located within a forty mile radius of any special designation air sheds or non-attainment areas.

Environmental Consequences of the Proposed Action: Surface disturbance associated with digging the conduit trench will leave soils exposed to eolian processes and may increase production of fugitive particulate mater. However, surface disturbance associated with the conduit trench will be minimal and adverse impacts to air quality are not anticipated. Overall, the

proposed action will not compromise National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) on an hourly or daily basis.

Environmental Consequences of the No Action Alternative: None

Mitigation: Revegetation of the conduit trench will aid in soil stabilization and mitigate production of fugitive particulate matter from disturbed surfaces.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Affected Environment: The proposed monitor location is located in an area originally inventoried at the Class III (100% pedestrian) level (Metcalf 1981, Compliance Dated 5/1/1981) for the compressor yard with no cultural resources in the area slated for the monitor location. The monitor location is also located on a slope which does not appear to be suitable for the presence of cultural resources such as rock art or rock shelters.

Environmental Consequences of the Proposed Action: The proposed flair monitor will not impact any known cultural resources.

Environmental Consequences of the No Action Alternative: There would be no new impacts to cultural resources under the No Action Alternative.

Mitigation: 1. The operator is responsible for informing all persons who are associated with the project operations that they will be subject to prosecution for knowingly disturbing historic or archaeological sites, or for collecting artifacts. If historic or archaeological materials are uncovered during any project or construction activities, the operator is to immediately stop activities in the immediate area of the find that might further disturb such materials, and immediately contact the authorized officer (AO). Within five working days the AO will inform the operator as to:

- whether the materials appear eligible for the National Register of Historic Places
- the mitigation measures the operator will likely have to undertake before the site can be used (assuming in situ preservation is not necessary)
- a timeframe for the AO to complete an expedited review under 36 CFR 800-11 to confirm, through the State Historic Preservation Officer, that the findings of the AO are correct and that mitigation is appropriate.

If the operator wishes, at any time, to relocate activities to avoid the expense of mitigation and/or the delays associated with this process, the AO will assume responsibility for whatever recordation and stabilization of the exposed materials may be required. Otherwise, the operator will be responsible for mitigation cost. The AO will provide technical and procedural guidelines for the conduct of mitigation. Upon verification from the AO that the required mitigation has been completed, the operator will then be allowed to resume construction.

2. Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.4(g) the holder of this authorization must notify the AO, by telephone, with written confirmation, immediately upon the discovery of human remains, funerary items, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony. Further, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.4(c) and (d), you must stop activities in the vicinity of the discovery and protect it for 30 days or until notified to proceed by the authorized officer.

INVASIVE, NON-NATIVE SPECIES

Affected Environment: The proposed project is located in the bottom of Little Horse Draw, with soils which are deep but highly gullied. The climax vegetation would be a sagebrush/western wheatgrass type, but because of intense gas development and livestock use the bottom is cheatgrass and greasewood with seeded areas of introduced grass species. No noxious weed species, aside from cheatgrass have been found in the area, but because of the intense truck traffic introduction of seeds or propagules is likely.

Environmental Consequences of the Proposed Action: The proposed action would disturb a small area in the bottom of Little Horse Draw until reclaimed species dominated the site. The seed mix contains introduced species which were chosen for their ability to grow in austere conditions and compete with cheatgrass. These species are successful in other seedings in the area and have not been found to move off-site or interbreed with native species. Noxious weeds would not become a problem if mitigation measures are adhered to.

Environmental Consequences of the No Action Alternative: There would be no impacts.

Mitigation: Disturbed areas would be seeded with standard seed mix 1. The preferred seeding method would be broadcast seeding and raking the seed into the soil. The permit holder is responsible for controlling noxious weed outbreaks. If herbicides are used the chemical is to be approved by the BLM prior to application, and applied by a Colorado State Certified commercial applicator.

MIGRATORY BIRDS

Affected Environment: The project area is located along a well-traveled corridor within a highly industrialized area of Little Horse Draw. Vegetation within the incised drainage is comprised of greasewood and basin big sagebrush with a heavy herbaceous understory dominated by cheatgrass and western wheatgrass. Few migratory birds assume breeding functions at this localized site due mainly to the high intensity of gas development within the area. Under the further influence of heavy and persistent disturbance, it is unlikely that this small project site would host any avian nesting activity.

Environmental Consequences of the Proposed Action: Due the proximity of regular traffic and the degraded vegetation conditions and industrialized nature of the site, there is virtually no likelihood that this project would interfere with any avian breeding attempt, regardless of project timeframes.

Environmental Consequences of the No Action Alternative: The site would remain degraded and heavily influenced by human and vehicular activity. There would continue to be little, if any, likelihood of migratory birds selecting this project vicinity for nesting attempts.

Mitigation: None

THREATENED, ENDANGERED, AND SENSITIVE ANIMAL SPECIES (includes a finding on Standard 4)

Affected Environment: There are no threatened or endangered or BLM-sensitive animal species that are known to inhabit or derive important benefit from areas within the project site.

Environmental Consequences of the Proposed Action: The proposed action would have no conceivable influence on special status animals or associated habitat.

Environmental Consequences of the No Action Alternative: The no action alternative would have no conceivable influence on special status animals or associated habitat.

Mitigation: None

Finding on the Public Land Health Standard for Threatened & Endangered species: The proposed and no-action alternatives would have no influence on populations or habitats of animals associated with the Endangered Species Act or BLM sensitive species and, as such, would have no influence on the status of applicable land health standards.

WASTES, HAZARDOUS OR SOLID

Affected Environment: Fuels, oils, and lubricants will be used during construction of the project, and solid waste (human waste, garbage, etc.) will be generated during construction activities. There are no known hazardous or other solid wastes along the project route. No hazardous wastes will be generated by construction of the project. Construction sites shall be maintained in a sanitary condition at all times; waste materials at those sites shall be disposed of promptly at an appropriate waste disposal site. "Waste" means all discarded matter including, but not limited to, human waste, trash, garbage, refuse, oil drums, petroleum products, ashes, and equipment.

Environmental Consequences of the Proposed Action: Accidental spills or leaks associated with equipment failures, refueling or maintenance of equipment, and storage of fuel, oil, or other fluids could cause soil, surface water and/or groundwater contamination. With implementation of the mitigation measures described below, impacts would be low and temporary.

Environmental Consequences of the No Action Alternative: None.

Mitigation: Hazardous materials will be used, stored, transported and/or disposed of in accordance with applicable federal and state laws. The potential for accidental spills or leaks will be minimized by adherence to the Hazardous Materials Management and Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (Spill) Plan, which is included in the POD. The plan describes hazardous materials products and quantities typically found on pipeline construction projects, spill prevention measures, inspection and training requirements, and spill response and notification procedures. Construction areas will be maintained in a sanitary condition at all times and waste will be collected and disposed of at an appropriate waste disposal site.

WATER QUALITY, SURFACE AND GROUND (includes a finding on Standard 5)

Affected Environment: Surface Water: The proposed action is located within the Little Horse Draw catchment area. Little Horse Draw is an ephemeral tributary to West Douglas Creek, tributary to Douglas Creek, which is a tributary to the White River. Little Horse Draw is situated within stream segment 23 of the White River Basin. A review of the Colorado's 1989 Nonpoint Source Assessment Report (plus updates), the 305(b) report, the 303(d) list, the White River Resource Area RMP, and the Unified Watershed Assessment was done to see if any water quality concerns have been identified. It should be noted that the White River from Douglas Creek to the Colorado/Utah state line has been listed on the states monitoring and evaluation list (M&E list) for sediment impairments. In addition, the main stem of Douglas Creek has also been listed on the M&E List and identified as a "fragile" watershed NOT meeting water quality standards with regards to salinity and suspended sediment by the White River RMP/ROD. All surface disturbing activities in the Little Horse Draw catchment area will directly influence sedimentation rates to Douglas Creek, White River, and eventually the Colorado River.

Stream segment 23 of the White River Basin has NOT been designated "Use Protected". An intermediated level of water quality protection applies to waters not designated as "Use Protected". These waters shall be maintained and protected at their existing quality. The state has classified segment 23 as being beneficial for the following uses: Cold aquatic life 1, Recreation 1a, Water supply, and Agriculture. For stream segment 23 minimum standards for four parameters are listed as follows: dissolved oxygen = 6.0 mg/l, pH = 6.5 - 9.0, Fecal Coliform = 200/100 ml, and 126/100 ml E. coli.

Ground Water: No impacts

Environmental Consequences of the Proposed Action: Construction of the conduit trench will leave soils exposed to weathering processes which could increase sedimentation down gradient. However, the amount of surface disturbance is minimal and no erosion problems are anticipated.

Environmental Consequences of the No Action Alternative: None

Mitigation: Revegetation of the conduit trench will aid in soil stabilization and mitigate increased sedimentation rates associated with disturbed surfaces.

Finding on the Public Land Health Standard for water quality: Water quality in stream segment 23 currently meets water quality standards set by the state. The proposed actions will not change this status.

WETLANDS AND RIPARIAN ZONES (includes a finding on Standard 2)

Affected Environment: There are no wetlands or riparian zones potentially influenced by the proposed or no-action alternatives.

Environmental Consequences of the Proposed Action: The proposed action would have no influence on wetland or riparian areas.

Environmental Consequences of the No Action Alternative: The no-action alternative would have no influence wetland or riparian areas.

Mitigation: None

Finding on the Public Land Health Standard for riparian systems: The proposed action and no action alternatives would have no conceivable influence on the condition or function of riparian areas or associated habitats and therefore would have no influence on continued maintenance of associated land health standards.

CRITICAL ELEMENTS NOT PRESENT OR NOT AFFECTED:

No ACEC's, flood plains, prime and unique farmlands, Wilderness, or Wild and Scenic Rivers, threatened, endangered or sensitive plants exist within the area affected by the proposed action. For threatened, endangered and sensitive plant species Public Land Health Standard is not applicable since neither the proposed nor the no-action alternative would have any influence on populations of, or habitats potentially occupied by, special status plants. There are also no Native American religious or environmental justice concerns associated with the proposed action.

NON-CRITICAL ELEMENTS

The following elements **must** be addressed due to the involvement of Standards for Public Land Health:

SOILS (includes a finding on Standard 1)

Affected Environment: The proposed actions will not encounter any fragile soils. The following data is a product of an order III soil survey conducted by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) in Rio Blanco County, Colorado. The accompanying table

highlights important soil characteristics. A complete summary of this information can be found at the White River Field Office.

Soil Number	Soil Name	Slope	Ecological site	Salinity	Run Off	Erosion Potential	Bedrock
41	Havre loam	0-4%	Foothill Swale	<4	Medium	Slight	>60

41-Havre loam (0 to 4 percent slopes) is a deep, well drained soil found on flood plains and low stream terraces. It formed in calcareous alluvium. The native vegetation is mainly low shrubs and grasses. Elevation is 5,800 to 7,200 feet. The average annual precipitation is 14 to 17 inches, the average annual air temperature is 42 to 45 degrees F, and the average frost-free period is 80 to 105 days. Typically, the surface layer is light brownish gray loam 21 inches thick. The upper 19 inches of the underlying material is stratified, light gray loam and silty clay loam, and the lower part to a depth of 60 inches or more is stratified loam and sandy loam. Permeability of the Havre soil is moderate. Available water capacity is high. Effective rooting depth is 60 inches or more. Runoff is medium, and the hazard of water erosion is slight. Small areas of this soil are subject to brief periods of flash flooding late in the spring and in summer. Buildings and roads should be designed to offset the limited ability of the soil in this unit to support a load.

Environmental Consequences of the Proposed Action: See Water Quality portion of this document.

Environmental Consequences of the No Action Alternative: None

Mitigation: See Water Quality portion of this document.

Finding on the Public Land Health Standard for upland soils: At the present time, soils in the vicinity of the proposed action exhibit infiltration and permeability rates that are appropriate to soil type, landform, climate, and geologic processes. Soils will continue to meet standards following completion of the proposed actions.

VEGETATION (includes a finding on Standard 3)

Affected Environment: Refer to the INVASIVE, NON-NATIVE SPECIES discussion.

Environmental Consequences of the Proposed Action: Refer to the INVASIVE, NON-NATIVE SPECIES discussion

Environmental Consequences of the No Action Alternative: Refer to the INVASIVE, NON-NATIVE SPECIES discussion

Mitigation:

Finding on the Public Land Health Standard for plant and animal communities (partial, see also Wildlife, Aquatic and Wildlife, Terrestrial): The project site does not meet the criteria for the public health standard for plant communities. The noxious weed cheatgrass dominates the site and limits the development of the native plant community. The project will not change this determination, but is expected to improve plant cover to perennial species and increase soil stability.

WILDLIFE, AQUATIC (includes a finding on Standard 3)

Affected Environment: There are no aquatic habitats potentially influenced by the proposed or no-action alternatives.

Environmental Consequences of the Proposed Action: The proposed action would have no influence on aquatic wildlife or associated habitat.

Environmental Consequences of the No Action Alternative: The no action alternative would have no influence on aquatic wildlife or associated habitat.

Mitigation: None

Finding on the Public Land Health Standard for plant and animal communities (partial, see also Vegetation and Wildlife, Terrestrial): The proposed action and no action alternatives would have no conceivable influence on the condition or function of aquatic wildlife or associated habitats and therefore would have no influence on continued maintenance of associated land health standards.

WILDLIFE, TERRESTRIAL (includes a finding on Standard 3)

Affected Environment: The project area is located along a well-traveled corridor within a highly industrialized area of Little Horse Draw. Vegetation within the incised drainage is comprised of greasewood and basin big sagebrush with a heavy herbaceous understory dominated by cheatgrass and western wheatgrass. The site is considered general big game winter range and is typically occupied from October through April.

Environmental Consequences of the Proposed Action: This project would have no substantive influence on the availability or utility of habitats for resident wildlife populations. Incremental gains in perennial groundcover and soil stability derived from successful reclamation would be expected to enhance on-site forage and cover properties in the long term.

Environmental Consequences of the No Action Alternative: The project site would remain in its current condition. Opportunity for small incremental gains in long-term forage and cover properties attributable to successful reclamation would not be realized at this time.

Mitigation: None

Finding on the Public Land Health Standard for plant and animal communities (partial, see also Vegetation and Wildlife, Aquatic): This diminutive project would have no substantive influence on the status of public land health. This degraded site is largely dedicated to industrial uses. Prompt and successful reclamation for long term soil stability is an appropriate means for meeting the land health standard in the long term.

OTHER NON-CRITICAL ELEMENTS: For the following elements, only those brought forward for analysis will be addressed further.

Non-Critical Element	NA or Not Present	Applicable or Present, No Impact	Applicable & Present and Brought Forward for Analysis
Access and Transportation		X	
Cadastral Survey	X		
Fire Management	X		
Forest Management	X		
Geology and Minerals	X		
Hydrology/Water Rights	X		
Law Enforcement	X		
Noise	X		
Paleontology			X
Rangeland Management			X
Realty Authorizations			X
Recreation		X	
Socio-Economics	X		
Visual Resources		X	
Wild Horses	X		

PALEONTOLOGY

Affected Environment: The proposed flair monitor location is located in an area generally mapped as the Mesa Verde Formation (Tweto 1979) which the BLM WRFO, has classified as a Condition I formation meaning it is known to produce scientifically important fossil resources.

Environmental Consequences of the Proposed Action: If it should be come necessary to excavate into the underlying rock formation to prepare the power line trench or the footer for the monitor tower there is the potential to impact scientifically important fossil resources.

Environmental Consequences of the No Action Alternative: There would be no new impacts to fossil resources under the No Action Alternative.

Mitigation: 1. The operator is responsible for informing all persons who are associated with the project operations that they will be subject to prosecution for knowingly disturbing

paleontological sites, or for collecting fossils. If fossil materials are uncovered during any project or construction activities, the operator is to immediately stop activities in the immediate area of the find that might further disturb such materials, and immediately contact the authorized officer (AO). Within five working days the AO will inform the operator as to:

- whether the materials appear to be of noteworthy scientific interest
- the mitigation measures the operator will likely have to undertake before the site can be used (assuming in situ preservation is not feasible)

If the operator wishes, at any time, to relocate activities to avoid the expense of mitigation and/or the delays associated with this process, the AO will assume responsibility for whatever recordation and stabilization of the exposed materials may be required. Otherwise, the operator will be responsible for mitigation cost. The AO will provide technical and procedural guidelines for the conduct of mitigation. Upon verification from the AO that the required mitigation has been completed, the operator will then be allowed to resume construction.

2. All exposed outcrops of rock formation shall be inventoried by an approved paleontologist and a report detailing the results of the examination and any recommended mitigation shall be submitted to the BLM prior to the initiation of any excavations into the rock formation.

3. A paleontological monitor shall be present during all excavations into the underlying rock formation.

RANGELAND MANAGEMENT

Affected Environment: The proposed project is within the Twin Buttes Grazing allotment which runs a cow/calf operation with approximately 1000 mother cows. The project is within a migration corridor between the winter and summer ranges and as such sees intense grazing pressure. The compressor plants in the bottom of Little Horse Draw have been a problem for livestock grazing since their initial construction. These plants, because of the noise and activity and the physical structure, bottleneck the canyon. There have been problems with calves being separated from the cows during the spring migration. The flare which is being monitored further increased this problem. The company did try to mitigate problems with the plants by building a stock trail on the south side of the canyon. This effort did help.

Environmental Consequences of the Proposed Action: Addition of the flare monitor will not change the current situation for livestock using the area. The loss of forage to this development is insignificant to the livestock operation. No range improvement projects would be affected by the project.

Environmental Consequences of the No Action Alternative: There would be no impacts.

Mitigation: None

REALTY AUTHORIZATIONS

Affected Environment: This area has been heavily developed for oil and gas with pipelines, compressor stations, and numerous wells.

Environmental Consequences of the Proposed Action: The proposed action is for the construction, operation, and maintenance of an optical flare monitor to be located to the south of the Dragon Trail Gas Plant. The area in Little Horse Draw has been used extensively for oil and gas development with the buried facilities looking like spaghetti. The holder of right-of-way COC59098 has located all of the buried facilities and will be aware of the possible hazards when burying the conduit for the monitor.

Environmental Consequences of the No Action Alternative: None

Mitigation: The Colorado One Call procedure will have to be activated before any digging can be undertaken.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS SUMMARY: Cumulative impacts from oil and gas development were analyzed in the White River Resource Area PRMP/FEIS. Current development, including the actions proposed at the Dragon Trail Gas Plant area, has not exceeded the foreseeable development analyzed in the PRMP/FEIS.

REFERENCES CITED:

Metcalf, Michael D.

- 1981 Report of Examination for Cultural Resources: Mountain Fuel Supply Compressor Yard. Metcalf-Zier Archeologist, Inc., Eagle, Colorado.

Tweto, Ogden

- 1979 Geologic Map of Colorado. United States Geologic Survey, Department of the Interior, Reston, Virginia

PERSONS / AGENCIES CONSULTED: None

INTERDISCIPLINARY REVIEW:

Name	Title	Area of Responsibility
Nate Dieterich	Hydrologist	Air Quality
Tamara Meagley	Natural Resource Specialist	Areas of Critical Environmental Concern
Tamara Meagley	Natural Resource Specialist	Threatened and Endangered Plant Species
Mike Selle	Archeologist	Cultural Resources Paleontological Resources
Robert Fowler	Forester	Invasive, Non-Native Species
Lisa Belmonte	Wildlife Biologist	Migratory Birds
Lisa Belmonte	Wildlife Biologist	Threatened, Endangered and Sensitive Animal Species, Wildlife
Melissa J. Kindall	Hazmat Collateral	Wastes, Hazardous or Solid
Nate Dieterich	Hydrologist	Water Quality, Surface and Ground Hydrology and Water Rights
Lisa Belmonte	Wildlife Biologist	Wetlands and Riparian Zones
Chris Ham	Outdoor Recreation Planner	Wilderness
Nate Dieterich	Hydrologist	Soils
Robert Fowler	Forester	Vegetation
Lisa Belmonte	Wildlife Biologist	Wildlife Terrestrial and Aquatic
Chris Ham	Outdoor Recreation Planner	Access and Transportation
Ken Holsinger	Natural Resource Specialist	Fire Management
Robert Fowler	Forester	Forest Management
Paul Daggett	Mining Engineer	Geology and Minerals
Robert Fowler	Forester	Rangeland Management
Penny Brown	Realty Specialist	Realty Authorizations
Chris Ham	Outdoor Recreation Planner	Recreation
Keith Whitaker	Natural Resource Specialist	Visual Resources
Valerie Dobrich	Natural Resource Specialist	Wild Horses

Finding of No Significant Impact/Decision Record (FONSI/DR)

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FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT (FONSI)/RATIONALE: The environmental assessment and analyzing the environmental effects of the proposed action have been reviewed. The approved mitigation measures (listed below) result in a Finding of No Significant Impact on the human environment. Therefore, an environmental impact statement is not necessary to further analyze the environmental effects of the proposed action.

DECISION/RATIONALE: It is my decision to approve the proposed action with the following mitigation measures.

MITIGATION MEASURES:

1. Revegetate the conduit trench to aid in soil stabilization, mitigate production of fugitive particulate matter, and decrease sedimentation rates associated from disturbed surfaces.
2. The operator is responsible for informing all persons who are associated with the project operations that they will be subject to prosecution for knowingly disturbing historic or archaeological sites, or for collecting artifacts. If historic or archaeological materials are uncovered during any project or construction activities, the operator is to immediately stop activities in the immediate area of the find that might further disturb such materials, and immediately contact the authorized officer (AO). Within five working days the AO will inform the operator as to:

- whether the materials appear eligible for the National Register of Historic Places
- the mitigation measures the operator will likely have to undertake before the site can be used (assuming in situ preservation is not necessary)
- a timeframe for the AO to complete an expedited review under 36 CFR 800-11 to confirm, through the State Historic Preservation Officer, that the findings of the AO are correct and that mitigation is appropriate.

If the operator wishes, at any time, to relocate activities to avoid the expense of mitigation and/or the delays associated with this process, the AO will assume responsibility for whatever recordation and stabilization of the exposed materials may be required. Otherwise, the operator will be responsible for mitigation cost. The AO will provide technical and procedural guidelines for the conduct of mitigation. Upon verification from the AO that the required mitigation has been completed, the operator will then be allowed to resume construction.

3. Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.4(g) the holder of this authorization must notify the AO, by telephone, with written confirmation, immediately upon the discovery of human remains, funerary items, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony. Further, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.4(c) and (d), you

must stop activities in the vicinity of the discovery and protect it for 30 days or until notified to proceed by the authorized officer.

4. Disturbed areas would be seeded with standard seed mix 1. The preferred seeding method would be broadcast seeding and raking the seed into the soil. The permit holder is responsible for controlling noxious weed outbreaks. If herbicides are used the chemical is to be approved by the BLM prior to application, and applied by a Colorado State Certified commercial applicator.

Seed Mix #	Species (Variety)	Lbs PLS/ Acre
1	Siberian wheatgrass (P27)	3
	Russian wildrye (Bozoisky)	2
	Crested wheatgrass (Hycrest)	3
	Alternates: Yellow sweetclover, Fourwing saltbush, Nuttall saltbush, Winterfat, Annual Sunflower, Western wheatgrass	

5. Hazardous materials will be used, stored, transported and/or disposed of in accordance with applicable federal and state laws. The potential for accidental spills or leaks will be minimized by adherence to the Hazardous Materials Management and Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (Spill) Plan, which is included in the POD. The plan describes hazardous materials products and quantities typically found on pipeline construction projects, spill prevention measures, inspection and training requirements, and spill response and notification procedures. Construction areas will be maintained in a sanitary condition at all times and waste will be collected and disposed of at an appropriate waste disposal site.

6. The operator is responsible for informing all persons who are associated with the project operations that they will be subject to prosecution for knowingly disturbing paleontological sites, or for collecting fossils. If fossil materials are uncovered during any project or construction activities, the operator is to immediately stop activities in the immediate area of the find that might further disturb such materials, and immediately contact the authorized officer (AO).

Within five working days the AO will inform the operator as to:

- whether the materials appear to be of noteworthy scientific interest
- the mitigation measures the operator will likely have to undertake before the site can be used (assuming in situ preservation is not feasible)

If the operator wishes, at any time, to relocate activities to avoid the expense of mitigation and/or the delays associated with this process, the AO will assume responsibility for whatever recordation and stabilization of the exposed materials may be required. Otherwise, the operator will be responsible for mitigation cost. The AO will provide technical and procedural guidelines for the conduct of mitigation. Upon verification from the AO that the required mitigation has been completed, the operator will then be allowed to resume construction.

7. All exposed outcrops of rock formation shall be inventoried by an approved paleontologist and a report detailing the results of the examination and any recommended mitigation shall be submitted to the BLM prior to the initiation of any excavations into the rock formation.

8. A paleontological monitor shall be present during all excavations into the underlying rock formation.

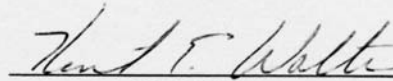
9. The Colorado One Call procedure will have to be activated before any digging can be undertaken.

COMPLIANCE/MONITORING: Compliance will be conducted by the realty staff every five years.

NAME OF PREPARER: Penny Brown

NAME OF ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATOR: Caroline Hollowed

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED OFFICIAL:



Field Manager

DATE SIGNED:

02/10/06

ATTACHMENTS: Location map of the proposed action.

Location Map of the Proposed Action CO-110-2006-027-EA

